THE
Dan Smoot Report

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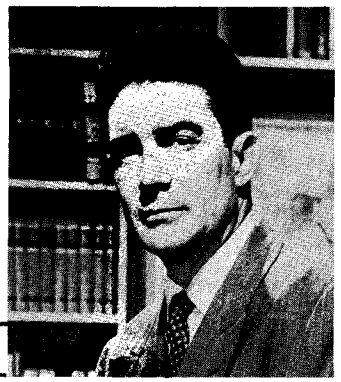

DAN SMOOT

LEST WE FORGET

Following World War II, the Soviet Union intensified the international communist campaign of hatred against European colonial powers. The communists knew that if established white rule could be eliminated in such a place as the Congo, chaos would ensue, giving the communists an opportunity to take over.

The Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower, and Kennedy administrations, and the United Nations, fully supported this Soviet program.

On June 30, 1960, Belgium, under strong United States and United Nations pressure, recognized the Congo as an independent nation. On July 6, 1960, African soldiers mutinied against their white Belgian officers. Drunken and berserk African demonstrators rampaged, through residential areas and elsewhere, in a national orgy of murder, mayhem, rape and pillage. Patrice Lumumba, communist Premier of the new country, urged his subjects on with demagogic appeals to black racism. He rewarded his black soldiers by promoting each man at least one rank and established an American-subsidized pay rate of $180.00 per month (at the time, a U. S. Army soldier of the same grade drew $85.00 a month.)[1]

The Belgian government sent paratroopers back to restore order. Lumumba appealed to the UN for military assistance to protect the Congo against "Belgian military intervention." The United States took the lead in the United Nations, to get a UN resolution *condemning* Belgium and *demanding* withdrawal of her troops.[1]

On July 16, 1960, UN soldiers were transported to the Congo by U. S. Air Force planes. Belgian troops withdrew under fire, many leaving the country in the same American planes that had brought UN troops in. The Soviet Union and other communist bloc countries sent aid to communist Lumumba — and so did President Eisenhower.[1]

In all the vast territory of central Africa over which the communist-controlled "Congo Republic" claimed sovereignty, the one province which was the most prosperous, the most nearly civilized, and the most nearly capable of self-government and stability, was Katanga. Moise Tshombe —

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Premier of Katanga — was the only powerful political leader in the Congo who was pro-western and anti-communist. Seeing the remainder of the Congo Republic degenerate into barbarism under communist control, Tshombe tried to protect the people of Katanga by withdrawing Katanga from the Congo Republic — saying he was "seceding from chaos."[1]

Since the UN pretended to be supporting the principle of "self-determination" in the Congo (the right of the people to choose their own government), Tshombe expected UN support for his secession. Instead, the UN sent troops to conquer Katanga and force it back into the Congo Republic. The Eisenhower administration (with American tax money) fully supported the UN action against Katanga. On February 3, 1961, the Kennedy administration, before it was a month old, formally announced its support of the UN scheme to "federalize" the Congo, to disarm all opposing Congolese factions, and to control the country with UN military force.[1]

In August, 1961 (after communist Lumumba had been deposed, and later murdered) Cyrille Adoula became Premier of the Congo Republic. Adoula, a known socialist, appointed a Moscow-trained communist (Egide Bocheley-Davidson) as chief administrator of Katanga. Tshombe — still refusing to surrender Katanga to communist control — reiterated that Katanga had seceded and was an independent nation. The UN effort to "federalize" the Congo became a vicious war, focused on Katanga.[1]

UN forces (financed and fully supported by the United States) bombed hospitals, homes, industrial plants, and schools in Katanga. UN troops (which included uncivilized Ghurkas from India and tribesmen from Ethiopia and elsewhere) committed unspeakable atrocities against women, children, missionaries, doctors, and other civilians in Katanga. Congolese troops — drawing pay at the expense of American taxpayers — roamed the country in lawless, drunken, savage bands, raping, killing, and pillaging.[1]

In February and March, 1962, our State Department rejected repeated requests by President Moise Tshombe for permission to visit the United States. Assistant Secretary of State Frederick G. Dutton (now helping to write the Democrat Party platform) explained:

"Mr. Tshombe's proposed visit . . . . could seriously delay and even jeopardize implementation of the agreement . . . to end his secession and to reintegrate the Katanga with the rest of the Congo."[2]

The UN rape of Katanga succeeded. Moise Tshombe left his country on May 31, 1963, to avoid arrest. In June, 1964, the UN started withdrawal of troops from the Congo. Chaos returned, and communists (with direction and support from red China) began the final take-over. Tshombe returned from exile and, on July 12, 1964, became Premier of the Congo Republic. On August 7, 1964, it was announced that the U. S. State Department would increase "technical aid to shore up Premier Moise Tshombe's government in the Congo." On August 17, 1964, the Pentagon announced the dispatch of an undisclosed number of American B26 bombers to Tshombe for use against Congolese rebels.[4]

The same day (August 17) Secretary of State Dean Rusk, speaking to the platform committee of the Democrat Party, said:

"Our . . . policies are producing good results. This is no time . . . to quit."[5]

Secretary Rusk specifically praised our bipartisan policy in Vietnam — initiated by the Eisenhower administration in 1954, and continued by Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. That policy *has not been changed.* As indicated in this *Report* last week, President Johnson, while harvesting political benefit for "getting tough" with communists in the Tonkin Gulf, has done or said nothing about American prisoners of war whom communists are subjecting to torture and humiliation under the very noses of our armed forces in Vietnam.

In Vietnam, we see operating on a small scale the same ghastly policy that operated on a large scale in Korea — the policy which involves our fighting men in foreign wars, prohibits them from

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using the best tactics and weapons to win, and, when they are captured, abandons them.

In the Korean Armistice agreement of July, 1963, both sides promised to return all prisoners of war who wanted to return. We kept the agreement faithfully, but the communists refused to repatriate hundreds of Americans. They eventually admitted, contemptuously, that they were holding some Americans as "political prisoners," but would never tell us who, where, or how many.

These Americans whom our government forsakes are the living dead. As a tribute to them, and as a plea that we stop fighting "limited wars" in foreign lands *before Vietnam becomes another Korea* — I present below (with permission of the author) portions of an article which originally appeared in the May, 1964, issue of *Saga.* The author is Captain Eugene Guild (U. S. Army, Retired) whose son John, a Marine Lieutenant, was killed while leading a platoon up Hill 85 near Yongdungpo, shortly after the Inchon landing in Korea.

Captain Guild organized the Fighting Homefolks of Fighting Men (headquarters at Glenwood Springs, Colorado), to give some leadership and hope to American parents who had ample reason to believe that their sons were still alive in communist prisons, abandoned by their own government. Every American ought to know what Captain Guild knows, after more than 11 years of effort on behalf of the living American dead of the Korean war.

The Living Dead

by Captain Eugene Guild (USA, Ret.)—taken, in abbreviated form, from the May, 1964, issue of Saga

In July, 1963, while in Seoul and Panmunjom, as a representative of relatives of American prisoners of war, I asked Marcel Junod (vice-president of the International Red Cross) what his organization was doing about these captured American soldiers. Dr. Junod said:

"Nothing! Nothing! Your government has never once asked us to check on a prisoner. It's part of our mission, to locate prisoners, but we haven't received one request."

Both political parties have let these prisoners down. President Eisenhower said there are "some prisoners still left there [Korea]." He did nothing. Neither did the late President John F. Kennedy. Two weeks before the 1960 Presidential election, I wrote Mr. Kennedy, then a U. S. Senator, about the POW situation. He personally answered my letter the day it was received, saying:

"Of course, I shall do everything possible to obtain the release of these victims of the cold war struggle. It is disgraceful that more has not been done to make free these unjustly detained individuals."

On February 27, 1961, I wrote President Kennedy again, asking what he intended to do. He never answered.

Most of our 11 years of negotiations have been below Presidential level — mainly with State and Defense Department officers. They give us a runaround. "When you get some specific information on any prisoner," they say, "we assure you we'll go right to work."

Evidence? There always has been plenty of evidence. Repatriated POWs saw hundreds of Americans traveling north toward Soviet Manchuria in open trucks, instead of south, toward the exchange site. An English-speaking Red Korean testified that he saw and listened to a trainload of Americans leaving the town of Man Choulee for Manchuria.

Our government has admitted that it knows the the prison location, in the Soviet Union, of some of the 112 Americans from 33 planes shot down by the Communists. At least 389 other servicemen have been seen alive after capture by the North Koreans and Chinese. Freed POWs told of speaking with them in prison camps. Red Chinese and North Korean broadcasts repeatedly mentioned them by name and serial number; letters were

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written by prisoners attesting they were in Red Chinese camps. Relatives even received Communist magazines containing articles with pictures and text about their boy's capture!

The photo evidence is perhaps best illustrated in the case of Major Sam Logan of Nashville, Tennessee. He was shot down over North Korea in a B-29 and captured on September 9, 1950. Major Logan's mother sought additional details by visiting Eastfoto, a Soviet photo agency in New York City. Two pictures of her son as a POW were displayed on the wall as samples of photographs available at $15 per 8 x 10 glossy. One picture showed Major Logan beside the B-29 in which he was shot down; the other identified him as "a prisoner of the People's Republic of [Red] Korea." She bought two copies and gave them to our government.

What happened? Rear Admiral I. H. Nunn, senior U. S. delegate to the United Nations Armistice Commission, showed the picture to the North Korean general sitting on the Communist side of the Panmunjom conference table.

"Where's Sam Logan?" Admiral Nunn asked.

"That case is closed," the Korean replied.

And that was the end of that.

Another boy who has been deserted by the U. S. government is Second Lieutenant Edward S. Guthrie, Jr., 22193A. Lieutenant Guthrie was navigator of an American B-26—plane number 44-34699A—that was hit at 12:15 A.M. on November 14, 1952, just north of Sinmak, North Korea. The crew parachuted safely and was immediately captured. Those airmen, like all captured fliers, were never taken to regular POW stockades. This crew was kept incommunicado in mud huts between the hilly towns of Suan and Koksan. The B-26's pilot, Lieutenant Andrew W. Schmidt, was later repatriated. He told this story:

Immediately upon capture, the Korean officer told him they held other crew members. Schmidt was convinced that his colleagues had been captured because of details the Korean mentioned. Later, on January 25, 1953, Lieutenant Schmidt was interrogated by an English-speaking Chinese major called John. "We have your navigator, the lieutenant [Guthrie]," John said. "How come he was an Annapolis Naval Academy graduate and was in the Air Corps? What type of classified information would an Annapolis graduate have? What kind of technical courses would he have taken at Navy?" (Lieutenant Guthrie, a 1951 Naval Academy graduate who chose the Air Corps was the only Annapolis graduate shot down in the area.)

Schmidt said he was certain that Guthrie (considered a "prize catch" by the Reds) was being simultaneously questioned and that their statements were being compared by the Chinese officer. Later, other repatriated POWs gave Mrs. Guthrie conclusive evidence that her son was in Kanggye, farther north in Communist Korea.

In 1955, the State Department informed Mrs. Guthrie her son was among the approximately 450 Americans for whose release a U. S. ambassador was negotiating with Chinese Ambassador Wang Ping-nan in Geneva, Switzerland. But the Department said there was no hope of getting him back. Another State Department officer told Mrs. Guthrie:

"The reason we're not making any concrete move for the prisoners' return [from Russia, Korea and China] is the U. S. has nothing they are willing to trade for these men."

Now there are over 4000 other missing boys whom our government has never even acknowledged as possibly captured. It's true many of them probably were killed. But there is also a good chance that some were captured. Corporal Ronald (Dutch) Van Wees of the 179th Infantry is one of these men. On November 30, 1952, Ronnie's company was advancing on an enemy entrenchment at Songnaedoing, Korea. Corporal Van Wees was the first man to jump into the entrenchment after the Reds.

By the time his company secured the stronghold, the Communists had retreated. Bodies were all around, but there was no trace of Corporal Van Wees. A search party looked for three days.

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When they didn't even find a helmet or rifle, they concluded Van Wees had been captured.

His parents were notified that he was "missing and presumed dead." He was awarded the Silver Star. Afterwards, five members of Corporal Van Wees's company visited his parents. All of them said Dutch had been captured. Then, after pictures of American POWs marching into a Red stockade appeared in U. S. newspapers in 1953, Mrs. Van Wees was flooded with calls. "Did you see Dutch's picture?" the callers asked. "He's captured, all right."

Mrs. Van Wees and every person who knew Dutch recognized him. An enlargement of the photograph confirmed that Corporal Van Wees, a rugged 6-foot-4, was a Communist prisoner. On November 4, 1960, a week before his election to the Presidency, John F. Kennedy wrote Mrs. Van Wees deploring the "lamentable" failure to secure the release of her son and other U. S. prisoners. He went on to pledge that he would use "the full powers and prestige" of the Presidency to try to free them.

Next, Mrs. Van Wees was contacted by an underground agent — a White Russian who sabotaged Nazi installations during World War II and now works with Russians who pose as Communist Party members. They have access to Siberian prison areas. Mrs. Van Wees gave him a description and photograph of Ronnie. On April 4, 1960, the agent wrote from Athens, Greece. He enclosed this message written with purple ink, in Russian, on the margin of a Soviet newspaper:

"They have seen your friend R. [Ronald] in September, 1959. He is alive, healthy and works as a tractor driver together with his countrymen in the District of Krasnoyarskays Oblast (Northwest) near Turinskaya Kultbaza. He also was in Kalkan, Muya, Kustkomda, Chara — of the District Vitmo-Olekminskays Oblast."

I met the agent in Athens. We've run into confidence men — from Hong Kong to Mexico — who try to sell information on our boys. But this agent was all right. He wanted nothing. He had proof. He said other agents had seen "hundreds of young Americans working in Siberian slave camps."

Last year, the agent visited Mrs. Van Wees in the Bronx, New York. "If we can get one or two American boys out," he said, "it will expose the entire situation. The U. S. will have to act." Mrs. Van Wees, a courageous woman, presented her information to our State and Defense Departments. Instead of an explanation, they sent her the same old form letter.

We keep getting evidence. Yuri Rastvorov, a Soviet MVD Intelligence officer who defected in Tokyo, told U. S. counterintelligence officials how American prisoners were transported from Korea to Russia. The same year, Syngman Rhee, then president of South Korea, wrote me that "thousands of Americans and ROK (Republic of Korea) soldiers are still held by the Communists."

On April 21, 1961, in Auburndale, Florida, I sat down with General James A. Van Fleet, former U. S. Eighth Army commander in Korea, who has exceptional contacts and sources in the Far East.

General Van Fleet told me;

"Unequivocally, I am convinced that four hundred GIs in Communist hands are still alive. I also believe my son [Lieutenant James Van Fleet, Jr.] is alive in a Red prison. Scraps of evidence keep turning up to show this is true."

The Communists aren't even subtle about Lieutenant Van Fleet, a B-26 pilot shot down and captured by North Koreans in 1952. In 1960, a kind-hearted U. S. Merchant Marine officer, Aloysius E. Mozier, was distributing thousands of seed packages to hungry Koreans. At an old army camp, a General Woo requested seeds for North Koreans. "Better get somebody to translate the instructions," the genial Mozier said, "they're only in English." General Woo instantly replied:

"Oh, we have these men! We have the son of the Number One American general in Korea [General Van Fleet] right up there."

General Mark W. Clark theorizes that the Chinese Communists probably will hold the Americans "until they decide to sell them back to us." A personal observation on the Reds' POW policy was given by Chien Tan, the first high-ranking

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Chinese Nationalist captured by the Red Chinese. Chien (who was turned over to the Russians but escaped and now lives in Tokyo) wrote the parents of a captured American serviceman:

"During my 20 months in prison in Chiamussee [Manchuria] the Communists also made me head of prisoner of war for training work and head of planning committee. According to my experience, I believe the Communists will hold your son in prison and not release him for exchange. The Communists are very strict to their system of prisoner of war. They made different classifications. *Certain for exchange, certain numbers are not for exchange at all.*"

Syngman Rhee agrees. He offered a solution when he wrote me:

"We have always believed that the only way to free those American and ROK [Republic of Korea] soldiers held illegally is to hand the Communists an ultimatum that the war will be resumed — without limitations to targets and objectives — unless our demands are met immediately. Force or the threat of force is the only language the enemy understands."

But our government's efforts have actually hindered our chances of regaining our boys. The Defense Department's Final Report of Korean Casualties listed 4735 men missing and presumed dead. Then casualty officers said 2944 bodies returned by the Reds in the Operation Glory exchange had reduced the number of missing men. That story sounds plausible. But it isn't true. The 2944 bodies were not those of missing GIs. These remains were GIs already buried by Americans in North Korea and dug up by the Communists after recapturing the territory.

I have documents showing even bolder misrepresentations.

In February, 1956, I sat down with Mrs. E. N. Norris of Carrollton, Georgia. She is the mother of Marine Private First Class Billy W. Baker, 624946, who had been one of the initially unaccounted-for servicemen. Later, Defense Department officials said that a sealed coffin contained Mrs. Norris' son. Mrs. Norris accepted the body as her son's and had a burial service in Carrollton. But when a 1957 House Subcommittee released the Defense Department's "official" list of 450 prisoners still held by the Reds, the name of Billy W. Baker, 624946, led the list of captive Marines. Sixty other servicemen on the list also had been buried in the U. S. or proved to have died.

I believe our assistant secretaries of State and Defense Departments deliberately give false information, when testifying before committees of Congress about the POW problem. For example: One day, the Senate Armed Forces Committee questioned Dr. John A. Hannah, an Assistant Secretary of Defense for personnel. There were mothers of 83 unreturned POWs in the room. Hannah looked in their direction and said that he had "no specific knowledge that even a *single* individual [American] is known to be alive," and therefore nothing could be done. This was not true. A year earlier, repatriated POWs had testified that 15 U. S. airmen were held in China. And Dr. Hannah had received information from the Chinese that they were holding these 15 men. The Reds had even sent to the U. S. official photographs of two American airmen — Lieutenant Colonel Edwin L. Heller of Wynnwood, Pennsylvania; and Lieutenant Lyle W. Cameron, of Lincoln, Nebraska. I saw the photographs.

Two months after Hannah's statement, the Chinese Communists admitted again in Geneva that they held the 15 airmen. Government officials privately notified the next-of-kin, but concealed the facts from the public for another two months. Then our Defense Department issued a curious, fact-bending press release, No. 785-54:

"U. S. Charges Communists Are Holding 15 Servicemen."

The release accused the Reds of something they had, on their own initiative, admitted two months earlier. Naturally, the public assumed that our alert government officials had charged the Reds with holding our men, and that, as a result, the Chinese had confessed.

By cozening the public and issuing periodic token "demands," our government minimized public indignation, but did nothing effective to rescue the 15 captured airmen. Eventually — August 1,

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1955 — the Chinese communists (to serve their own ends) released the 15 men.

There are plenty of cases like this. Captain Harry D. Moreland, Jr., piloted a liaison plane that was shot down about 7 A.M. on October 27, 1952. Returned prisoners verified that Moreland had been captured. Other POWs later saw Moreland in a Chinese Communist military hospital on November 15, 1952. Moreland had lost a leg in a crash and his other leg required surgery.

The captain's parents, who live in Tulsa, sought information. They wrote letters addressed to "Captain Harry D. Moreland, Prisoner of War, Care of the Chinese People's Committee for World Peace, Peiping, China."

Every letter to Captain Moreland was rejected. But, incredibly, not by the Chinese Communist government! The U.S. government returned the letters, accompanied by a terse Defense Department statement that "there are no facilities for delivering letters over there [Red China]."

Meanwhile, the captain's father, a lawyer, developed what he considered excellent relations with our Defense and State Departments. Moreland emphasized that he wasn't seeking false hope; he only wished information. Both department's faithfully promised to give him "whatever information they learned."

In March, 1956, the Chinese Communists admitted to our State Department that they had held Moreland, who was a double amputee. "Where is Captain Moreland now?" the Chinese were asked.

"He escaped," the Chinese said.

The Moreland family was told nothing. The Defense and State Departments reiterated that they had "not received a word of information." Even in January, 1957 — ten months after the Communists' significant admission — President Eisenhower answered a query about the captain, saying:

"Our last reliable report is sometime in November, 1952 . . . nothing further, official or unofficial, has been obtainable since then despite our *ceaseless* efforts."

Treatment of other missing servicemen's relatives is even shabbier. Naturally, with our government admitting prisoners were alive, many mothers went to Washington. If the mother was docile, she was treated with cordiality and sympathy at

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU getting BA and MA degrees, 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American civilization. From 1942 to 1951, he was an FBI agent: three and a half years on communist investigations; two years on FBI headquarters staff; almost four years on general FBI cases in various places. He resigned from the FBI and, from 1951 to 1955, was commentator on national radio and television programs, giving *both* sides of controversial issues. In July, 1955, he started his present profit-supported, free-enterprise business: publishing *The Dan Smoot Report,* a weekly magazine available by subscription; and producing a weekly news-analysis radio and television broadcast, available for sponsorship by reputable business firms, as an advertising vehicle. The *Report* and broadcast give *one* side of important issues: the side that presents documented truth using the American Constitution as a yardstick. If you think Smoot's materials are effective against socialism and communism, you can help immensely—help get subcribers for the *Report,* commercial sponsors for the broadcast.

You can help educate and arouse the people who elect men responsible for harmful programs of government. When enough other Americans know and care as you do, political action to restore our Republic will come.

If *The Dan Smoot Report* was instrumental in bringing you to the point of asking what *you* can do about saving the country from mushrooming big government, here is a checklist for you: Have you urged others to subscribe to the *Report?* Have you sent them reprints of a particular issue of the *Report?* Have you shown them a Dan Smoot film? Have you ever suggested a Bound Volume of *The Dan Smoot Report* for use by speakers, debaters, students, writers? Have you read and passed on to others any of the Dan Smoot books — *The Invisible Government, The Hope Of The World, America's Promise?*

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government agencies. If a mother protested, she was met with brusqueness, misinformation and intimidation. The standard Pentagon operating procedure has been to ask the protesting mother a loaded question. In December, 1953, a colonel told Mrs. John Schaub:

"Really, now, madam, do you want to start another war and sacrifice more lives just to save your son? If you keep this up, the Communists might kill your son."

In April, 1954, 83 mothers and wives of missing soldiers (having requested appointments a month in advance) went to New York to see the UN Secretary General and Henry Cabot Lodge (then our UN Ambassador). They could not get in. They went on to Washington and stood for two days in front of the White House. President Eisenhower refused to see them. Vice President Nixon and the Secretary of State also refused to see them.

This mistreatment of our fighting men and their relatives disturbs me. Our fighting men's alleged "softness" in the Korean War has prompted numerous provocative reports, white papers, books, and articles.

I feel that the government has not given our soldiers the same loyalty it demands of them. Our fighting men have a superb, noble code of honor: pledges of loyalty, courage, obedience, and patriotism. The code of honor is a contract, and any contract requires obligations by two parties. Loyalty and honor are needed at home — in the State and Defense Departments — as well as on the battlefield and in the prisoner-of-war camps.

FOOTNOTES

(1) For detailed discussion of Congo and Katanga, see this *Report,* "Congo Intrigue," November 19, 1962, and "United Nations in Africa," April 15, 1963

(2) Letter from Assistant Secretary of State Frederick G. Dutton to U. S. Representative Glenard P. Lipscomb (Rep., Calif.), dated March 9, 1962

(3) Special to the Times from Brussels by Edward T. O'Toole, *The New York Times,* August 8, 1964, pp. 1, 4

(4) UPI story from Washington, *The Dallas Times Herald,* August 17, 1964, p. 14A

(5) Special to the News from Washington by Mike Quinn, *The Dallas Morning News,* August 18, 1964, Section 1, p. 1

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